and Polesie, the Jews holding there very nearly a monopoly of commerce. But they can no longer make an adequate livelihood in it. They suffer from overcrowding, from economic anti-Semitism, and from the growth of co-operatives and State monopolies.

(b) *America*

The importance of the Jews in American banking is far smaller than in Europe, There are several big Jewish bankers, but they are not nearly as important as the great joint-stock banks, which are almost exclusively non-Jewish. Also the large stores have remained predominantly non-Jewish, although in this branch of trade the participation of the Jews is on the increase and some of the stores run by them are among the largest and best organized in the United States. They are numerous among the shopkeepers, especially those dealing in dry goods, ready-made clothing, pharmaceutical goods, cigars, provisions, furs, shoes, furniture, jewellery, and precious stones. Before the introduction of prohibition they formed a considerable percentage among dealers in alcoholic liquors, and it seems that subsequently they were not absent from among the bootleggers. In the highly speculative wholesale trade in tobacco, especially in the buying from the planters, the Jews are so strongly represented that they are alleged to "control" 90 per cent

of the entire tobacco crop.

Their share in the real estate business is also very great. In New York City and Chicago they bought up uncultivated and formerly almost worthless ground, on which they proceeded to build whole districts such as the Bronx, Borough Park, and Bensonhurst in New York, and the Douglas Park Section in Chicago; similarly in other large cities, *e.g.* Philadelphia and Cleveland.

There are, however, many branches of trade in which very few Jews are engaged, such as that in grain, oil, coal, iron, agricultural machinery, and motor-cars. Most of these